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JOSEPH WADE HAMPTON, *EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.* | "The Rights of the States, and the Union of the States." | *Number 17, of Volume 17.*

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Miscellaneous Reading.

MEXICO.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Gazette:

"I am about to detail to you some things which I have seen in the *Republic* of Mexico.

I have seen 40 squads of 300 men each, impressed against their own protestations, and those of their wives and children into the armed service of the country.

I have seen 600 men chained, with not a rag on to hide their nakedness, up to their middle in the common sewers of the city, guarded by half as many soldiers who, besides their arms, carried large switches, with which they unmercifully lashed the poor prisoners, if perchance they should shrink from or hesitate to plunge into a vile collection of the vilest filth.

I have seen a bayonet presented to the breast of a man for refusing to kneel in the streets when the Host was passing.

I have seen a man stoned for neglecting to doff his hat when before the Image of the Virgin, or a Saint.

I have seen a man conveyed three hundred miles to be incarcerated, for having written and publised his honest opinions in opposition to those of the general belief that Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana was just, and good, and great—that he was a God and Invincible.

I have seen a forced loan levied virtually on foreigners alone, without any prospect of repayment, to the amount of two millions of dollars.

I have seen more than 100 corpses interred in spots along the Carmina Del Buy, where as many persons have been slain by brigands or robbers.

I have seen a general depository for the bodies of all persons assassinated in the capitol. It is here understood that the average daily number through the year is five, making 1825 murders committed in this one city, in the course of 12 months, (and this country is called a *Republic!*)

I have seen some hundreds of families sleeping, cooking, and eating in the gutters of the streets.

I have seen thousands of loafers, blind, halt and deformed in every possible manner and degree, exposing their hideous ulcers to excite the compassion of a passer by, and begging a quartello for the Love of God.

I have seen thousands and thousands of men, women and children, stretched along the pavements, basking in the sun, with no other employment than that of scratching their uncovered limbs, and mutualy assisting each other in catching the vermin out of their heads, and the patches of rags which they sometimes wear.

I have seen the doors of private citizens, and of public officers, and of the National Assembly—guarded by bodies of armed men. Yet this is called a Republic!

I have never seen a ranchero who was not armed with a sword, pistols and a lasso.

I have rarely seen a city gentleman who did not ride with holsters at the pummel of his saddle. They all without exception, go secretly armed.

I have heard threats against foreigners proclaimed in the streets, and oaths taken that they should all die the death of dogs and heretics.

I myself have been thrice threatened, and the promises of vengance are the only promises which these people keep.

I have not slept without pistols under my pillow, nor gone into the streets without being armed to the teeth. We are oblized to keep a guard at the door night and day.

Last week the city of Oajaco was set upon by about 400 of these men—they succeded in forcing an entrance, sacked the city, killed the foreigners, violated the nuns, and set themselves down to a merry feasting, drawn from the cellers of the wealthly. The Liberal party of this country have an immense majority of the people on their side, but have heretofore been prevented from making any military movement for want of arms. The arms are however in the country; and as the old General said in speaking of the Irish under similar circumstances, let the people take them.

By the way, Mexico wants such a man as the General at the head of affairs here, and the immense resources of their country in an agricultural and commercial point of view would soon make it become the first in the World."

A SCENE AT BARBADOES.

I had returned to the ship in no very placid temper; and, after informing my men the reason of my coming, and assuring them my visit should not be useless, I went down to the gun-room. Here I found two or three of my naval messmates in animated conversation with a lady, who received their attentions with an amiable condescension. She was attired in a loose chintz gown, of large and very gaudy pattern; her head dress was formed of a handkerchief, so arranged as to add nearly two feet to her figure and which I afterwards learned, on the authority of the *Petit Courrier des Dames* is called *Tete a la Creole*. A massive gold chain encircled her neck in numerous folds and attached to it hung the portrait of a naval officer.

That the lady had passed the grand climacteric was evident from the absence of flesh upon her face, neck and arms;—still there was a fascination in her manner that at once banished from you thoughts of her African origin.

The moment I entered, she graciously favored me with an inclination of her head, seeming to imply, "Don't let my presence drive you away." Fletcher introduced me in due form, and I learned that I had the felicity of being made known to no less a personage than Lady Rodney!

"Glad to see you at Barbadoes, sir," her ladyship drawled forth, with that indolence of speech so usually found in Creoles. "Every body knows Lady Rodney—always brings de best of eberyting to de officers. So tell what you like hab, one ob my slaves shall fetch it for you."

"I require nothing at present, my lady; if I should, I shall take care to let you know."

"Me hab de finess Guava Jelly, hottest ginger, biggest alligator pears, and grandest melons in all Barbadoes. As for t'oder people, come along side tend to sell tings, dem all parsell off d—m rogues, thieving woolly headed niggers dat steal tings and sell em for dirt: but I keep plantation and store for self, sar—Me know what's good for yam—me know what's good for drinkey, too; hab some old rum t'ome, make you cry Boh! —not nassy hot tuff burn poor Buccra's liber, and make him mad drunk; me savez better nor dat, assure you."

"I say, old lady," said Fletcher, "don't forget to bring some subaltern's butter, and lots of eggs and milk, in good time for breakfast—d'ye hear?

"You no 'casion bawl so loud, Misser Fletcher, you really make me nerbous, wid your noise,—Member, sar, der difference tween delicate ladys and one your sailor men."

"Ay, ay, my lady, I beg pardon; but I say, let that artillery officer look at the miniature, I see he wants to overhaul it."

"Me take him off, sar, reetly, and show him wid pleasure," and she unclasped her golden cable—"dere, sar, dat's picture of any dear Lord Rodney, he gib him to me wid his own hands in the year 82, just after he tump de French. Me berry piccanny little ting den. Dere you see him look vou full in de face; you not able to see his back. I know ebery bit of him sweet figure; and by Gor, I think I neber saw a man wid such a large pig-tail in all my life—he always wear pig-tail, me tie him wid ribands very often. Oh, he really clever body! But no use cry now, he is gone to glory up in heben—me go to him for long—see him again me sure. Hope to Gor amighty he no cut off him pig-tail, cause me know him 'mong a hundred, 'twas such a big un. Well, I go shore. See you again to morrow. Good by, Gentlemen."

Recollections of an Artillery Officer.

How people live in Town.—A very honest hearted Dutchman, who had seen but little of the world, took it in his head to visit the metropolis, a place he had never before seen; but, among all the wonders which perplexed him, he "couldn't see how de beople all got a liffen upon de town; they all stands or walks apout, and doesn't work at all" One of his own experienced neighbors explained the mystery thus: "I tells you, Hans; dey follow sheaten one anoder, and dat dey calls piziness, and dat's dey way dey kits dere liffen!"

Putting the Best Foot First.—Dr. H*** J*** was one of the most able, talented, and accomplished surgeons of the day, and his fame extended to every part of the State. The Dr. was one morning sitting in his office poring over some medical work fresh from the mother country, via Boston, when a loud rap at the door aroused him. 'Come in!" said the Dr., and an old lady hobbled into the apartment, who seemed the very embodyment of dirt and negligence.

"Dr.! I've got a desp'rate sore foot—can you help it?"

"I will try—let me see it."

The old crone proceeded to divest her *understanding* of the apology for a hose with which it was covered, and displayed to the astounded Dr. a foot—and such a foot!

"La, Dr.,—ye need'nt be in such a wonderment about it—there's dirtier feet than that in the world—I'se warrant ye; and a dirtier foot than that in your own house, as proud as the young ladies, your daughters are—for all that"—and the old hag cackled forth her pleasure at the Dr's. astonishment.

"Woman! if you can find a dirtier foot than that in my house, I will give you a guinea and cure your foot for nothing."

"'Pon honor?"—said the Bedlam.

"'Pon honor!"—cried the Dr.

The old woman stripped off the other stocking, and it displayed a foot that beggared all description; grinned in the face of the astonished Dr. exclaiming—"Gi'e me the guinea! Gi'e me the guinea!—I know'd it—I know'd it! I wash'd 'tother tore I come here!"—*Portsmouth Gazette.*

Our University.—The steady progress of improvement, in the various departments of this Institution, must attract the attention of all its friends. Among other Ordinances, recently adopted by its energetic and indefatigable Executive Committee, we are pleased to learn is the following:

"That any *native* of the State, desirous of prosecuting his Studies in the University, who shall furnish satisfactory evidence of good talents, studious habits, and exemplary morals, and who shall be unable to defray the expense of Tuition money, may, at the discretion of the Faculty, be admitted to all the recitations of the Classes, free of any demand for Tuition fees.

"*Resolved further*, that such Beneficiaries may occupy the Rooms of the College, free of rent, when such rooms are not necessary for the accommodation of such Students as pay Tuition and Room rent fees.

We hope that hereafter, we shall never hear repeated the unfounded and senseless clamor, that it is a "*School for rich mens' sons only!*"—*Register.*

Cherockee Council.—The Council of the Cherokee Nation will commence its Session at New Echota, on the 12th September, for the purpose of explaining the Cherokee Treaty to the people, and to settle the affairs of the nation preparatory to their emigrating to the New Country, East of the Mississippi.

It is expected that Governors Carroll and Lumpkin, United States Commissioners to execute the treaty, and the committee on the part of the Cherokee Nation will attend to their duties at that time and place. Also, Major Currey, superintendent of Cherokee Emigration, &c.

The Cherokees attending the Council will be supplied with provisions cooked for them by persons appointed for the *occasion*.—*Cassville Pioneer.*

FACTS FOR THE SOUTH.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

It has been my wish that I should not have to appear again before the public, on the subject to which a sense of duty lately induced me to call your attention. But to re-cue my course from misconstruction, and to vindicate my motives from foul imputation, and further to develope my views, it is necessary that I keep on the armor of warfare a few moments longer.

A feeble effort has been made to weaken the just influence of the view I have taken of Mr. Van Buren's recent conduct, and of the argument I have submitted to your calm consideration. The effort I refer to, does not consist in contesting the correctness of that view and the validity of the argument; but rather in aiming a poisoned shaft at me. I shall leave the shallow trick to the ridicule of the intelligent and the disgust of every ingenuous mind.

It is not because Mr. Van Buren has not given *me* an answer to *my* inquiry, that I am dissatisfied with his conduct, as has been surmised by some persons of less sense than self-conceit and of more malignity than madness; but it is alone because he has not given the *South* an answer to *the* inquiry. He that can form such an opinion of my course, underrate the importance of the inquiry, and seeks to enable Mr. Van Buren's refusal to answer, to find refuge in a mistaken supposition. Besides; if my vanity is so lank as to need such nutriment, my pride is too stout not to have borne in silence, and with courage, my failure to get an answer.

It is a vain and empty objection to the course I am pursuing, that, if it is to have any sensible effect, it will injure the prospect of that candidate for the Presidency, who is preferable to either of the others. My course has no such legitimate tendency. It seeks an answer, which, if given and satisfactory to the South, would redound to his advancement; and if he has refused to give an answer, because, in his conscience, he could not give such a one as would be satisfactory to the South, will any man with southern feelings undertake to say that my course is objectionable because it is likely to injure Mr. Van Buren's prospect of success in the coming presidential election? And if by what I have already said together with what I have to say, I do not show that Mr. Van Buren has left it to be fairly inferred that he refused an answer, either because he could not truly give one satisfactory to the South, or from an electioneering motive involving dereliction of duty, I am willing that all my previous efforts shall be considered as nothing.

Nothing can have been more foreign from my purpose, than to refer to Mr. Van Buren's letter to Col. Mallory as to fail to give his sentiments, therein expressed, their full force. As it has been said that the letter does contain an expression stronger than either of those I cited in favor of the South, I will here refer to it. It reads: "it is the sacred duty of those to whom the people of the United States entrust with the control of the action of *the Federal Government*, so to use *constitutional power* with which they are invested, as to prevent *it*"—i. e. the abolition of Slavery in the District, *against the wishes of the Slave holding States.* Now, let it be observed, that Mr. Van Buren's doctrine, as I have shown it to be, is, that questions of expediency belong to the people's representatives; and, of course, it cannot be said, in the teeth of this doctrine, that the President is invested "with constitutional power" to veto a bill, to sign which there is no want of constitutional power. The constitution not requiring him, in his opinion, to apply the veto, can any man in his senses suppose that he would usurp the prerogative of the people's representatives to determine questions of expediency? Which can be reasonably supposed to be the stronger, Mr. Van Buren's devotion to his doctrine that the supremacy of the popular will must be upheld on all occasions, *or* his concurrence in the wishes and his attachment to the interests of the South! His disposition, in such event, by exercising the executive function to consummate the popular will exhibited to him (in a bill) by the legislative authority; *or* his desire to prolong the existing system of slavery in the District, when that system could no longer exist, except by an application by himself of the veto power on a bill to abolish it! Every considerate man will say the former is the stronger desire with him; and hence it is that I cannot believe that, in the contingency, he would apply the veto, unless he will say so by giving this question a more particular consideration.

In setting forth the inquiry in my letter to him, it will be seen that I thought proper to push it further than it had been before, by any one who had invited Mr. Van Buren's responsive attention to the subject. This is precisely what Mr. Sherrod Williams had done with a respect to a United States Bank. With a circumspection commensurate with the magnitude of the subject, I strove to place the matter of abolition in the District of Columbia, "in a form studiously adapted to present the question in its contingent aspect" most favorable to a "particular" exposition of his views. So Mr. Williams has done as to a Bank. What is his course in the two cases, so far parallel as I have shown them to be in some other respects? Why, in relation to abolition he gives no answer at all. On the subject of a bank, he says: "I deem it due to myself as well as to the subject, to give it more *particular and enlarged consideration* than I have heretofore felt it necessary or proper to do." And was it more necessary or proper in him, in order to satisfy the public mind of the precise ground he occupies in relation to the bank question, to give it a more particular and enlarged consideration than he had done before Mr. Williams interrogated him; than it was to give a more *particular* consideration to the abolition question, than he had extended to *it*, before my inquiry was presented to him? Every one at all acquainted with Mr. Van Buren's opinions, to answer truly, must of necessity answer in the negative. On the subject of the bank, we have, indeed, had "repeated and published avowals of his sentiments;" to *wit:* 1st. In the Senate of the United States; in 1828, in the Speech which contains a retraxit of the only vote he had ever given in recognition of the then warmly contested power of Congress to construct works of Internal Improvement; 2nd. in his letter to the Saratoga Springs Committee, whilst a candidate for the Vice Presidency; 3rd. in the published letter of Mr. Butler to Mr. Garland; and 4th, notwithstanding these reiterated public expressions of his opinion, which, I concur with him "ought to have been sufficient to save him from further interrogation on that subject," in reply to Mr. Williams, asking whether "in its most favourable contingent aspect," he would sign and approve a bill chartering a Bank of the United States, he answers that he will not, (unless the Constitution be first so amended as to give the power,) and, unless that of course, be first done, that he would veto a bill with whatever "modifications and restrictions." But, on the subject of abolition in the District, though I am tolerably conversant with passing events, and have critically read "the history of his life," in which I find much to admire, I have yet seen but one avowal of his sentiments. This, the letter to Col. M., by no means so full as the "uniform, repeated and published avowals of his sentiments" on the bank question, is esteemed by him sufficient to save him from further interrogation on the abolition question; whilst to the former subject, after the third full expression of his opinions, he has extended a still "more particular and enlarged consideration" and exposition of his views; and at the very time too, at which he refuses to extend to the latter subject a "more particular consideration!!!" And wherefore has it been as the fact is, in relation to each of those subjects? Why he has lately answered more particularly as respects the bank, although he had thrice answered before, I will here give the reason he himself has assigned: "I am induced to embrace for *this* purpose, the opportunity you have presented to me, the more readily, from a deep conviction of the incalculable importance to the people of the United States, that this long agitated and distracting subject should be finally settled, and from a hope that what I have to say upon it, may, from the situation in which the partiality of my fellow-citizens has placed me, contribute in some degree to so desirable a result." Now, no one will pretend to consider this as other than well-minded reasoning. In the pleasant contemplation of it, the question arises, and I ask, if it might not have been applied with stricter propriety, 1st. because, though the idea of accomplishing the re-establishment of a United States Bank is still "kept on foot in a certain quarter," it is now sufficiently certain that a vast majority of the people of the United States were opposed to the old Bank, and are equally opposed to a new one; and 2nd, because his opinions on the bank question, ahead of it and its crisis, and in the midst of its disorganizing vibrations, had been oftener repeated and published, than they have been on the abolition question, which, if in the popular discussions of it, it shall ever produce so fearful an agitation as did the discussions of the bank question, before its fate became sufficiently certain, instead of subsiding gradually beneath the benedictions of the people will be apt in the conflicts of fanaticism and interest to be submerged in blood: and he might have used the same well-minded reasoning in reference to the abolition subject, with a clearer adaptation to the paramount interest of the people, because, besides the greater likelihood that he will be called on to act on this than on the other subject, it is as certain as any future event can be, that the preservation of the Union which is of incalculable importance to the people of the United States depends on the settlement of this question; whereas, twice has a national bank been raised up and as often gone down, and yet the Union lasts and widely sheds its prophetic beams of inappreciable prosperity and peace.

Then, as the reason which Mr. Van Buren has assigned that was sufficient in itself to induce him to adopt the responsive course in relation to the bank, would, if it had been duly considered by him in this connexion, have led him with stricter propriety and a better prospect of effect to give to the abolition question a more particular consideration, why is it he has not done so? I wish it may be that he did not perceive the applicability to this "distracting" question, of the tendency which a more decisive expression of his opinions would be likely to have, coming from the elevated "situation in which the partiality of his fellow-citizens has placed" him, to calm the troubled condition of the public mind. I wish it may not be that he did perceive its applicability, and at the same time perceived also, in the North, a torrent so strong that his popularity cannot stem it, already rantting forth its violence in opposition to more energetic sentiments than are those in his letter to Col. Mallory, which I think I have estimated at their full value to the South. I wish it may not be that *he* does not entertain and will not act on more decisive sentiments than those. That he has refused to give the question concerning abolition, a more *particular* consideration, cannot be because he deems it inconsistent with respect due from him to the people of the United States, to reiterate his opinions on this subject, because he has done so thrice in relation to the bank. It cannot be because he deems it more incompatible with that respect, to give a pledge, than it is to put forth an avowal in the nature of a pledge, and participating all its attributes. No logical mind can trace that difference, and no philosophic mind can act on this absurdity. In fine, he cannot consistently refuse to give a pledge to veto a bill to abolish slavery in the District; because he has already given a pledge to veto a bill chartering a United States bank, inasmuch as he said in his answer to Mr. Sherrod Williams, that he will not sign and approve any such bill, unless the Constitution be first so altered as to grant the power to sign it; and, of course, if the Constitution be not so altered, and such a bill be passed, and he will not sign it, he must of necessity veto it, or vacate his seat. Think of that, will you? *Or vacate his seat.* That being the only alternative, in such a series of events, I think his avowal that he will not sign a bank bill, is indentical and equivalent with a pledge to apply the veto.

In quitting this branch of the subject, it may be the means of cutting off cavil, to express more emphatically than I have yet done, the idea that my inquiry does not require of Mr. Van Buren to renounce those doctrines by which his public life has hitherto been regulated and his popularity acquired. It only exacts that he will say, if he think so, that it is a subject of such controlling importance (to the South) in its peculiarities, as that his contingent action on it shall form an EXCEPTION to his general practice on the doctrines which would be his guide in his exercises of the veto-power. He that can misconstrue me on this point, after being thus explicit, 'must go untaught, because he is unteachable."

There are some late events to which I will briefly advert, and which, in my judgement, render it more reasonable, than it has heretofore been, that the people of the South shall require of Mr. Van Buren, as he has given a pledge to veto bills on another subject, also to give a more particular consideration, than he has given, to the subject of abolition in the District; and more proper and indispensable to a sense of their property's security, that they shall not confer on him their suffrages, unless he will do so. To get a correct view of the light in which the people of the North have ever estimated the provisions introduced into the constitution for the benefit of the slave-holding States, it is right to look to more infallible sources than the meetings of the people, at periods of excitement. To this end, let us look into the study of her ewilliams and the closet of her philosophers. In his commentaries on that clause of the Constitution which was intended to enable the people of the South to reclaim their fugitive slaves, Judge Story says: "The want of such a provision under the confederation was felt, as a grievous inconvenience, by the slave-holding States, since in many States no aid whatsoever could be allowed to the owners; and sometimes indeed they met with open resistance. In fact, it cannot escape the attention of every intelligent reader, *that many sacrifices of opinion and feeling* are to be found made by Eastern and Middle States to the peculiar interests of the South." *Sacrifice of feeling to deliver up a fugitive!* Pennsylvania not at all times had its full share of benefits from the Union." vol. 3, p. 677. Nevertheless, it is clear that in his honest sympathy for the fugitive, he begrudges the benefit! And in unison with this feeling, the conduct of the people of the North has been more violently exhibited of late than formerly. But their violent action has heretofore been confined to the protection of fugitives: and I will pass on to gather from the same source, what has been the prevalent sentiment in the North as relates to slaves carried thither by and with their owner. In his "Conflict of Laws," pages 92 and 3, Judge Story holds this language: "Independent of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, for the protection of the rights of masters in regard to domestic fugitive slaves, there is no doubt, that the same principle (i. e. the principle of the law of Old England) prevades the common law of the non-slave-holding States in America; that is, foreign slaves would no longer be deemed such, after their removal thither." Such, I take it, has always been the opinion in the North, for I have never seen any deliberate expression of the contrary opinion, coming from that quarter. And here the question arises, what is therein to create fresh alarm for the safety of the South's property? I know the intelligent reader anticipates me. It is this; though such has always been the opinion, it has never been carried into effect until very lately. It is not only the opinion, but there has been recent and decisive action on the opinion, that if a master carry his slave into the State of Massachusetts, the slave becomes *ipso facto* free,—released from the state of servitude. Is this consistent with the spirit of holy brotherhood, on which the Union of these States was created, that a master living in one of them and carrying his slave into another, shall be dispossessed of his property by the judicial tribunals of that State, as though he were an alien and a pirate carrying an African thither? Is this enjoying a "full share of the benefits of the Union?" If so, we of the South have a right to seize on whatever species of property any citizen of the North, coming hither, may bring within the jurisdiction of our Courts. But is it not, in truth, a violation of an express provision of the Constitution? Is there not, in this respect, a protecting clause to be found in the Constitution? Surely there is. The 1st clause of the 2nd sec. of the 4th art., is in these words: "*The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the States.*" This clause makes each citizen of every State, "a citizen of the United States," and confers, or was obviously intended to confer on him rights and privileges through out the whole Union. Nevertheless, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has lately decided that if an owner of a slave carry him within the borders of the State, the slave is by that fact free, and the master may be deprived of his property. I ask every considerate man to answer his own conscience, if this does not show that the fanaticism of the North is gaining ground and consolidating long quiescent opinions incompatible with our rights, into energetic action? It is no longer only true that the owner in reclaiming his fugitive slave, "meets with open resistance;" but it is also true that the master who carries his slave with him, is liable and likely to be dispossessed of his property, and the rude fanatic will be protected in the act, with the panoply of a Supreme Court's adjudication!!

I should take a painful pleasure, (painful, because the evidence exists, and yet it would be a pleasure, inasmuch as it would more fully vindicate

...ures, if I had nothing else to do,) in tracing the incidents connected with Pinckney's resolutions, and with the bill which during its last session, was introduced into the Senate, to prohibit the circulation of incendiary pamphlets through the mail. But I must let it suffice to remark, as to these pregnant topics, that I am sure I perceive throughout the non-slave-holding States, a deceitful calm in relation to Mr. Van Buren's *casting vote*, by which that bill was ordered in the Senate on the 3rd day of June last, to be engrossed and read a third time. I could show that that bill is more unacceptable to the people of the North, than the manifestations of their opposition to Mr. Van Buren, on the account of his casting vote, would lead us to conclude; and further, that it was unacceptable in those latitudes, to some conspicuous politicians, until they were enabled to seize on the casting vote of the Vice-President, as a goodly indication that he is prepared to go a great length to maintain southern rights. As to the other topic, I know that I did clearly discern in the debate on Pinckney's resolutions, and in their passage, during the last session of Congress, a baleful aptitude on the part of the South's representation, in the heat of party and the fierce contentions of a presidential canvass, to take less, and be satisfied with it, than the Constitution gives, and to sink quietly into a slavish tranquility. In such a state of things and these ominous signs clearly developed to my perception, I would scorn myself, were I to repress the impulses of patriotism and be silent. I cannot conceal that the man of my party, shall hang out any false color or which appears so to me. If it is to be said by any one for whose opinion or character I have any respect, that I have abandoned my party, because, in declining to vote for its favorite, I am sticking more closely (than they) to the safety of my rights, be it so. I shall so further repel the imputation. If to any one I appear to be selfish, in the sincerity of my heart I will say to that man, I had rather perish in a contention for the rights of the South in this behalf, than to stoop even to pass in silence and unresisting through the intercourse of that deceitful calm, or to sanction that slavish tranquility purchased by Pinckney's resolutions, in derogation of the solemn stipulations of the Constitution.

Acting more in neglect of my private interests than is prudent, and having no object of personal advancement in view my heart's desire is to produce "all infusion of new health and blood into the constitution," and fresh vigor into the public mind of the South, to act in stout resistance of all acts or actors by whom or which its rights are likely to be cloven down.

Your fellow-citizen,
RO. R. COLLIER.

FROM THE UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.

The Globe quotes from a pamphlet issued by the anti-slavery committee, in which it is made a matter of objection to Mr. Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidency, that he voted for the third reading of the bill for the suppression of incendiary pamphlets, and charging that that vote was given with a view to conciliate southern feeling, [illegible] and the abolitionists do not stop in concert, and builds upon such grounds a charge of an attempt to dissolve the Union.—*First*, as to Mr. Van Buren's vote. He well knew that the bill had been so modified in its essential features that it would have been inefficient—that it would be of no avail if it passed, and for this cause Mr. Leigh, whose opinions upon this subject are well known, voted against the bill itself.—There is but little merit, therefore, in voting for the bill, and it is upon this ground that the vote is defended by Mr. Van Buren's northern partizans.

We see, however, conceded that the Globe has made the issue in its present shape. We admit that Tappan and ourselves agree in one thing, and that is this we both disagree with Mr. Van Buren. Tappan and Co. are in favor of abolition; we are opposed to it. They believe that if the question can be made a direct one before the people at the elections, they will prevail; we believe that if it can be made a direct one, they will be defeated. And it is because we differ in this, that we both agree in the desire to make the test now. Now is the time to make the test, and on this point we agree, because we disagree as to the result. And we are opposed by Mr. Van Buren because he finds it his interest to create sectional parties, and to play between them. He is in favor of emancipation just so far as to make himself more acceptable to the abolitionists than a slaveholder, and he is in favor of slavery just so far as to render himself more acceptable than an abolitionist to the slaveholders.—He is neither one thing nor the other; but he is just so much of either, or both, as it suits his own political interests to be. Now we have no love for this half flesh and half fish—this half bird and half quadruped. There are but two sides of this question, and one or the other of them is right and the other wrong. Mr. Van Buren believes we are entitled to possess our slaves without annoyance from the abolitionists or be done [illegible]. The abolitionists believe that they are now, or soon will become the strong side; and thus believing, they are resolved to support Mr. Van Buren and all *northern* candidates to choose between them and the South. We believe that there are but two sides of the question, and we design to make Mr. Van Buren and all others show which side he is for or against us. If they be not for us, they are against us. The question is before us, and we cannot dodge it. We must meet it, and we are resolved to have no neutrals. It is a warfare in which our all is concerned, and we can permit no neutrals; much less can we tolerate neutrality in the President of the United States.

The abolitionists argue this. Their object is abolition. They see that Mr. Van Buren, if elected by southern votes, can do more to accomplish their ends greatly more than if elected by their aid.—They know that if once in power, his purpose will be to retain power. They are admonished that the Missouri question involves the question of slavery itself, and that the President, under the treaty power, not only controls the annexation of Texas to the United States, but the question of slavery [illegible] from the debates in the British Parliament on [illegible] Lord Palmerston gave notice that the [illegible] intended to see their influence [illegible] annexation of slavery into Texas. [illegible] the President, how can he, [illegible] of Missouri, adverse [illegible] a slaveholding State?—[illegible] the United States suppose, that in [illegible] the South and the [illegible] slaveholding States find the abo-

litionists, will dissolve the Union. We do not believe this. We believe that the same spirit which begot the Union will foster and preserve it; but if it be true that we have no other alternative—that we cannot otherwise avert the unconstitutional and wicked action of the abolitionists, then are we for dissolving the Union itself. And although we have no fear of such an issue, we think the sooner it is made the better. We beg the South to ponder over this aspect of the case. And we think that there is none who will not with us say, that if we are to have that issue, let it come. That it is rapidly approaching, we will show by the following extract from the American Sentinel, the leading Van Buren paper in Pennsylvania. Here it will be seen that Mr. Van Buren's friends are electioneering for him in Pennsylvania upon the ground that he is a Missouri restrictionist:

From the American Sentinel.

VAN BUREN AND HARRISON.

We copy the following contrast between the opinions of Mr. VAN BUREN and Gen. HARRISON, from the *Louisiana Advertiser*, (an opponent of Mr. VAN BUREN) for the serious consideration of those members of the Society of Friends who, whilst they are unwilling to support him on account of his military talents or services, are advocating his cause on the ground of the soundness of his political views. We ask them to read, ponder, and reflect on the contrast, and then act as becomes Americans, freemen, and Christians.

From the Louisiana Advertiser.

A CONTRAST FOR THE PLANTERS OF LOUISIANA.

Mr. Van Buren's Opinions.

'I owe it, however, to candor, to say to you, that I have not been able to satisfy myself that the grant to Congress, in the Constitution, of the power of "*exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever*' over the Federal District, does not confer on that body the same authority over the subject that would otherwise have been possessed by the States of Maryland and Virginia; or that Congress might not, in virtue thereof, take such steps upon the subject in this District, as those States might themselves take within their own limits, and consistently with their rights of sovereignty.

'Thus viewing the matter, I would not, from the lights now before me, feel myself safe in pronouncing that Congress does not possess the power, if I had nothing else to do,) in tracing the incidents connected with Pinckney's resolutions, and with the bill which during its last session, was introduced into the Senate, to prohibit the circulation of incendiary pamphlets through the mail. But I must let it suffice to remark, as to these pregnant topics, that I am sure I perceive throughout the non-slave-holding States, a deceitful calm in relation to Mr. Van Buren's *casting vote*, by which that bill was ordered in the Senate on the 3rd day of June last, to be engrossed and read a third time. I could show that that bill is more unacceptable to the people of the North, than the manifestations of their opposition to Mr. Van Buren, on the account of his casting vote, would lead us to conclude; and further, that it was unacceptable in those latitudes, to some conspicuous politicians, until they were enabled to seize on the casting vote of the Vice-President, as a goodly indication that he is prepared to go a great length to maintain southern rights. As to the other topic, I know that I did clearly discern in the debate on Pinckney's resolutions, and in their passage, during the last session of Congress, a baleful aptitude on the part of the South's representation, in the heat of party and the fierce contentions of a presidential canvass, to take less, and be satisfied with it, than the Constitution gives, and to sink quietly into a slavish tranquility. In such a state of things and these ominous signs clearly developed to my perception, I would scorn myself, were I to repress the impulses of patriotism and be silent. I cannot conceal that the man of my party, shall hang out any false color or which appears so to me. If it is to be said by any one for whose opinion or character I have any respect, that I have abandoned my party, because, in declining to vote for its favorite, I am sticking more closely (than they) to the safety of my rights, be it so. I shall so further repel the imputation. If to any one I appear to be selfish, in the sincerity of my heart I will say to that man, I had rather perish in a contention for the rights of the South in this behalf, than to stoop even to pass in silence and unresisting through the intercourse of that deceitful calm, or to sanction that slavish tranquility purchased by Pinckney's resolutions, in derogation of the solemn stipulations of the Constitution.

Acting more in neglect of my private interests than is prudent, and having no object of personal advancement in view my heart's desire is to produce "all infusion of new health and blood into the constitution," and fresh vigor into the public mind of the South, to act in stout resistance of all acts or actors by whom or which its rights are likely to be cloven down.

Your fellow-citizen,
RO. R. COLLIER.

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The Globe quotes from a pamphlet issued by the anti-slavery committee, in which it is made a matter of objection to Mr. Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidency, that he voted for the third reading of the bill for the suppression of incendiary pamphlets, and charging that that vote was given with a view to conciliate southern feeling, [illegible] and the abolitionists do not stop in concert, and builds upon such grounds a charge of an attempt to dissolve the Union.—*First*, as to Mr. Van Buren's vote. He well knew that the bill had been so modified in its essential features that it would have been inefficient—that it would be of no avail if it passed, and for this cause Mr. Leigh, whose opinions upon this subject are well known, voted against the bill itself.—There is but little merit, therefore, in voting for the bill, and it is upon this ground that the vote is defended by Mr. Van Buren's northern partizans.

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Choose between them!

ANOTHER CONTRAST FOR THE PLANTERS OF LOUISIANA.

Mr. Van Buren.

That Mr. Van Buren is and was a Missouri restrictionist, the following preamble and resolutions adopted by the Senate of New York, also conclusively prove:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.—Whereas, the inhibiting the further extension of slavery in these United States, is a subject of deep concern to the people of this State, and whereas, we consider slavery as an evil much to be deplored, and that every constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension; and that the constitution of the United States clearly giving Congress the right to require of new States not comprised within the original boundaries of the United States, the prohibition of slavery, as a condition of their admission into the Union, therefore,

'*Resolved*, (if the honorable Senate concur therein,) that our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to oppose the admission as a State into the Union, of any territory not comprised as aforesaid, making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission.

'On the 29th of January, 1821, the Senate took up the Resolution and passed the same *unanimously*, the following Senators being present:

'Messrs. Adams, Austin, Barnum Barstow, Bowne, Childs, Dudley, Dayton, Ditmas, Evans, Porthingham, Hammo'd, Hart, Livingston, Lounsbery, McMartin, Mooss, Mallory, Moore, Noyes, Paine, Ross, Rosencrantz, Skinner, Swart, VAN BUREN, Wilcox, Young —20.'

Judge White's Opinion.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1836.

DEAR SIR:—I have this moment received your favor, under date of the 15th inst. In answer to the question put to me, I say I do not believe Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and if that body did possess the power, I think the exercise of it would be the very worst of policy.

Holding these opinions, I would act upon them in any situation in which I could be placed, and for both reasons would if called on to act, withhold my assent to any bill having in view such an object.

I take the liberty of forwarding to you a pamphlet containing my sentiments on this subject.

I am, most respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
HU. L. WHITE.

Gen. Harrison.

In 1821, when Genl. Harrison was defeated for Congress by Mr. Gazlay, it was in consequence of his vote on the admission of Missouri. The character of the opposition can be gathered from the following extracts:

From the Cincinnati Press, Sept. 12, 1822.

'Did you, or did you not, whilst a member of Congress, vote for the admission of Missouri into the Union, as an independent state, and thereby carry that wicked principle of slavery to the remotest corner of the United States?'

Again:—'Among the most obnoxious of his public acts, is his vote in the House of Representatives of the U. States against restriction of slavery in Missouri'

From the same, Oct. 8, 1822.

'While at Washington, he was found a strenuous advocate for admitting Missouri into the Union with the privilege of buying and selling human flesh, and holding such in the most abject slavery.'

From the same, Oct. 8, 1822.

'Wm. Henry Harrison attempts to justify his universal support of slavery by the Constitution of the United States: this is another evidence of his want of candor.'—'Gen. Harrison does not appear to doubt the right of the State Legislature to make their own laws on the subject of slavery.'

'The National Intelligencer of October 30, 1822, in reference to this election, has this editorial paragraph: It is confirmed to us, that Mr. Gazlay is elected in opposition to General Harrison. A friend informs us, which we are sorry to learn, that General Harrison was opposed as a friend to the General Government, but *particularly* on account of his adherence to that principle of the constitution which secures to the people of the South their pre-existing rights.'

The "Democratic" Dinner!

From the Milton Gazette,

DINNER TO THE HON. BEDFORD BROWN.

[We omit the previous part of the details of the Dinner.]

4. *The Honorable Bedford Brown*: The able, indefatigable, eloquent, and intellectual Senator and Statesman. A shining light in the galaxy of democracy. His valuable services, his unshaken devotion to men and measures, prove that the accidental choice of the Legislature could not have fallen upon a better nor abler champion of the rights of man and the interest of the democratic Party.

"*Away down yonder where the Fish don't bite.*"

After the deafening burst of applause which followed this sentiment had in some measures subsided, the Honorable Senator rose, and after pausing a few minutes, with that peculiar grace and solemnity for which he is so remarkable, excelling in this particular the great tragedian Cooper, he opened his mouth and said.

Penetrated with the most profound feelings of gratitude, Mr. Chairman, I rise to respond to the sentiment just pledged with such enthusiastic feeling by the democratic Republicans who surround me. Situated as we are, indeed I may say circumstanced, this tribute of respect—this mark of approbation—this dinner spread before me never came in a more opportune season. Never, Sir, since that memorable occasion in the House of Commons when I encountered the lightning bolt of that arch federalist, John Stanley, when by some unaccountable inadvertency, I suffered to slip from me that most ominous quotation "Vox et præterea nihil," the period I say Sir, when he compared me to a bag of wind—have I felt so much chagrin, or been so down in the mouth. It is true Sir, upon one occasion in the Senate chamber, I foolishly thrust my hand into the mouth of that Massachusetts lion, that blue-light-Hartford-federalist, Daniel Webster, and felt myself severely bitten: but that mortification quickly wore away, when I considered that this rencontre bade promise of immortality. Indeed, if I can get no other epitaph, I shall be content to have it graven on my tomb, "This the man Daniel webster pulled to pieces."

Fancy my mortification—conceive my chagrin—picture to yourself my agony of feeling, when the ink had scarcely dried upon the foolscap that conveyed to our thrice illustrious and honorable chieftain, the assurance, that friend Dobbs would be elected by 10,000 majority, to see him, God avert the omen, so thoroughly and completely smothered by that Cape fear fellow, Dudley. Oh! Sir, I blush for my country—feel for you—I tremble for the permanency of your liberty and my seat. To add to our mortification, the rascally Whigs are holding their dinners and Barbecues in all directions, and this day Sir, the Banks of the Enoe are doubtless converted with Victors—while the Sir, I see a gentleman over the way change color, I assure you Sir, I did not intend that any inference should be drawn, that all who dine upon these public occasions are bribed by the viands on the tables. Certainly Sir, our dinner is altogether a different affair, it is only the feasting of the opposition that I condemn.

But to the point, as that great Poet and consistent democrat and late prosolyte to our party, John Quency Adams, in that incomparable Poem, Dermot McMorough, (a book by the way you all ought to read—you may find it at Turner and Hughes, price one shilling and sixpence,) says

"Woe betide
The man who thinks of aught but what's in hand."

I sympathise with Dobbs most heartily—ah! it was an unkind cut after having had his nomination stereotyped for the last 13 years and after encountering defeat after defeat, with superhuman perseverance and untiring energy, just to get into the saddle and then be unhorsed ere he had ridden once around the course—it is more than human patience can bear. I begin to think Sir, the people are incapable of self government,—I mean the opposition party.

And yet Sir, as if the cup of our misery was not full, to have that follow, Jim Graham, sent back in the teeth of our party by such a d——ble majority, pardon me the oath, out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh—this was the unkindest cut of all.

Have I no cause of chagrin? Are not your liberties in danger? Is not my seat in jeopardy?—It was at this most momentous juncture, harnessed by doubt and danger, ready to exclaim with that pure patriot Martin Van Buren "our sufferings is intolerable!" that your kind invitation came over me "like the sweet South." Ah! Sir, it was refreshing—it dispersed the blue devils—it gave me food for reflection. It prevented my chewing the cud of anguish, by the promise of something more substantial to chew. Looking back, sir, upon the recent canvass, contemplating with the eye of a philosopher the cause of our defeat, and tracing causes to effects and effects to consequences, I have come here to devote myself body and soul to your service to pledge myself in case I am instructed out of my seat, and resign in obedience to the sacred democratic right of instruction, (a point by the way reserved for future investigation—seeing that circumstances alter cases;) I say, to pledge myself in such a contingency to serve you in the office of Governor the next time, if you elect me. If nobody else will beat that fellow Dudley. d—n it, I will. Sir, is not this patriotic?—Yes, sir, reluctant as I shall feel in being dragged from the sweets of home and domestic privacy, which, like the great Washington I have always sighed for, I will serve you if elected, should I be instructed out of my seat.

The signs of the times, sir, are ominous in the extreme. I begin to think the "greatest and best" had better take the field for a third term. I fear my distinguished friend from Kinderhook will not be an available candidate—as for Col. Johnson, he has killed us in this quarter, and the deuce is, we are in a predicament we cannot escape from—we CANNOT DROP HIM—it would look bad—the dogs the Whigs would laugh at us—the people would say, what does this mean? for the people won't listen to reason but obstinately will think for themselves. Indeed, this is the bane of the democratic party, we have never thoroughly succeeded in persuading the mass to luxuriate in indolence and inactivity, and let us do all the thinking or them.—When this "consummation devoutly to be wished for" has been attained, the golden age of politics will have arrived; until then we may sigh for our harvest, and suffer our sikles to rust.

But, sir, ingenous as we are when together, it will never do abroad to acknowledge our defeat, we must "keep a stiff upper lip." We must contend that we have fairly triumphed—that the election of Dudley is not a test, but if it be it is a test in our favor. Proceeding upon this opinion, so soon as I was cheered by the intelligence of this dinner, as sumptuous I may say, *en passant*, as all Milton could afford, I instantly (I hope there are none but friends present) wrote to the Editor of the Globe, assuring him, after my compliments to Mrs. Blair and the children, that every thing was safe in this quarter, and suggesting 40 causes of defeat other than the correct one. I told him among other things that we were defeated in consequence of the votes of the opposition Counties. That we were defeated in consequence of not receiving enough votes from our own Counties. I told him that it was owing to the immense quantity of Bank Whigs, Abolitionists and Nullifiers. Still I assured him we were in a majority;—it is well enough to talk loud and bluster now, we may have to sing small in November.

I am glad to see that these profound suggestions and philosophical calculations, after getting out of my head, have gotten into the head of the learned Editor of the Standard. Great men will sometimes exhibit striking coincidences. This, then, is the true rule of action. Only pursuade the people that Spaight was beaten not on account of his politics, but because he did not receive votes enough, and we may have some hope in November. Speaking of the Standard, suggests to my mind a sentiment complimentary to the illustrious man who presides over its editorial department. I see you apprehend to whom I make allusion. I can allude to no other person than Colonel Philo White whose name is the only objectionable part of him. A man, gentlemen, I say it on my individual responsibility, who speaks the old Castilian in greater purity than any individual of this age—Poinsett is a fool to him! Allow me, therefore, Mr. Chairman, to pledge you.

Colonel Don Senor Philo White.—A man of sound discretion and innate shrewdness, who knows how to palaver the public; upon whose Atlantean shoulders rests the whole weight of the democracy of North Carolina. Who kindly and without pay represented the Salisbury District in the Convention at Baltimore, a trick he won't do again upon the same liberal terms. Fate and the fortune of war have tumbled him into the minority, but it is consoling to think in the language of his favorite author,

Dexele amd, hacer, que no se perdera.
Let him alone he'll not fail to get his snacks.
Music "*D—n that little boy—gallop the grey.*"

The Orator sat down amidst thunders of applause.

[We had proceeded so far when our *Devil* ran into our *sanctum sanctorum* in breathless agitation to say that there must be some mistake, for that the dinner at Milton would not take place until the 17th, and this copy of the Milton Gazette was dated some days previous. We are forced therefore to the conclusion that some wag has been humbugtions to which Editors are subjected. It is too late now to remedy the evil; we have no other copy; we go to press to-morrow, and must even let this remain.]—*Fayetteville Observer.*

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

From the Charleston Mercury.

By the schr. *S. S. Mills*, Capt. Southwick, arrived yesterday morning from St. Augustine, we have received the St. Augustine Herald of the 15th, and the Jacksonville Courier of the 16th inst. The following is a postcript to the *Jacksonville Courier.*

JACKSONVILLE, (E. F.) Sept 16.

At 10 o'clock this-morning, 15th inst., as our paper was in form, Mr. Higginbotham, who lives at Cedar-swamp 7 miles distant towards Garey's Ferry from this place, came in bareheaded, at full speed of his horse, reporting, that at break of day this morning the Indians made an attack on his house into which they fired a number of balls.—Four or five Indians, distant not more than 30 steps, fired at Mr. William Thomas, striking a fire in the house—did not hit him. Mr. Thomas shot at an Indian's head and thinks he hit it. Mr. Higginbotham had a fair shot at an Indian, and thinks he wounded him. There were two men in the house besides Mr. H. himself, one of whom is sick. They having nine guns, beat off the Indians, so that they ceased firing, when Mr. H. caught his horse and set out for Jacksonville, leaving his family and the two men to defend themselves. The Indians had taken his saddle and bridle and attempted to catch his horse but could not. They also turned loose his cattle from the pen before they commenced the attack. Firing was heard last night in that neighborhood, and as there is quite a settlement yet unabandoned in that vicinity, Mr. H. thinks that other houses has been attacked and the dwellers murdered.

A number of families from Alachua, are living in that settlement, having sought safety there from the Indians, but it seems they sought in vain.

All is bustle here—horsemen and steeds are hurrying "to and fro." In our town we cannot count over a dozen mounted men.—They armed—mounted—and while we are writing this, are off at foaming speed to the rescue,

An express is sent to Black-Creek to report to Maj. Pierce, presuming he will send a company to intercept the retrent of the Indians.

We shall wait in painful suspense—impatience on the tip-toe—till our returning citizens bring us full inteligence of the dark deeds of last night and of this morning.

We have just heard, that the Indians took S. J. Eubank's horses last night.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Sept. 15.

Captain Dummett's company from Newnansville on Friday night last. We understand that but few Indian signs were seen on the route, either going or returning. The inhabitants generally have been sick; the men are however, more healthy than the women and children. Sickness prevails among the regular troops to a great degree. At Garey's Ferry there are 150 on the sick report, out of less than 250; at Picolata out of 80 there are but 20 for duty, and at this post three hospitals have been filled with sick troops from the interior. Of one company of United States Troops, who went out to Newnansville, but one man has escaped sickness. The Florida militia have been more healthy; this is owing to their being inured to the climate, but considerable sickness exists amongst them.

We received last evening from our attentive correspondent of the Augusta *Sentinel*, N. Orleans papers to the 14th., from which we make a few extracts.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.

By private advices from Tampico, we learn that the schooner Indiana and Henrietta, hence from this port, and a Sardinian brig, had been seized, charged with having prohibited goods on board. *Bee.*

The Louisville Advertiser of the 27th ult., says: 'A gentleman just from Baltimore, informs us that two brigs of war for the Mexican service, one of 16 guns, the other of 18, left that city on the 20th of August. These vessels are amply equipped, but their guns and the balance of their armament, were snugly ensconced in their holds.—*Ib.*

TEXAS.

We have now been sometime without intel'igence from this section of the country. The latest information by the way of Nacogdoches, is that Gen. Houston would be strongly supported for the Presidential chair of the New Republic. Four hundred mounted Mexicans are said to have appeared on this side of the Rio Grande, whose object was the protection of the lives and property of such of their friends as may still be within the limits of Texas.

Gen. Felix Houston has been ordered to the Rio Grande, with about the same number of Texians, to check the operations of the Marauders.

Louisville, Cincinatti, & Charleston Rail-Road.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NORTH CAROLINA:

We have received a commission from his Excellency the Governor of the State of North Carolina, in compliance with an Act of the last General Assembly, incorporating the Cincinatti, Charleston, and Louisville Rail-Road company, to open Books for subscriptions of stock on Monday the 17th day of October next—for 60,000 shares only, the shares $100 each.

Every farmer should subscribe for one or more shares, and all who can afford it, should subscribe liberally. Only $5 is to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing, and this will be returned if there are not 40,000 shares subscribed in all the States of South and North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio. After paying the first $5 on each share, no more will be required unless 40,000 shares are taken, and if the plan succeeds then payments are to be made only in such small sums and at long intervals that no subscriber can be put to any inconvenience in making his payments. Before the whole amount can be called for a part of the Road perhaps into this State will be made of which every one will feel the benefits, every man will be able to get his produce to market and procure his supplies, cheaper and quicker than at present, as only 35 cents per 100 pounds can be charged per 100 miles—this is the highest price the company can charge.

The money subscribed will be spent at home; there will be an increased demand for all kinds of labour, with good wages, and markets almost at our doors; lands will rise in value, towns will spring [illegible] the Road, and the whole country be enriched. The Union of the South and West will add to the wealth of the whole country. Cotton cannot be raised much higher up than Lincoln county, which will command a good price, in the States of Kentucky and Ohio if it should not in Charleston. It will form a band of Union which will give safety to property and security to our institutions and perpetuate our happy form of Government.

Let the people remember this may be the last and only opportunity they may have to get shares. Any man has now a fair chance to fare equally in all the benefits and profits of the company; if they neglect this opportunity, they may never be able to procure stock on the same advantageous terms. Any subscriber if he chooses to forfeit his first payment, may give up his subscriptions. The risk of loss is very small, while the gain may be very great; by advancing $100 a man will secure to himself the privilege of securing 20 shares in the company, which may eventually enable him to realize a clear profit of perhaps a thousand dollars or more

We respectfully call on you fellow-citizens to come forward and take shares in a scheme which will make your State great and prosperous and enrich your children; let no man who loves his State and wishes to promote his own and his children's interest fail to enroll his name on the list of supporters to this great patriotic work which will hand down their names to ages unborn. The Books will be kept open for sixty days,

MICHAEL HOKE,
J. A. RAMSOUR,
D. REINHARDT.

Lincolnton, N. C., Oct. 1, 1836.

$100 Reward!

STOLEN OR RUNAWAY, from the subscriber, on the 28th August, a negro man named JACOB. Said negro is about 6 feet high, and about 22 years old. I have no doubt he has made for Georgia, as he stated that he had been persuaded to go there, and intended doing so.

I will pay one hundred dollars for the delivery of said boy to me, at Sandy Grove, Chatham county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again. ALSON GRAY.

Sandy Grove, Chatham co., Oct. 1, 1836—6t.

☞ The Augusta, Ga. Sentinel will publish the above advertisement 3 times, and forward the account to the subscriber at Sandy Grove, Chatham co., N. C., for payment. A. H.

BENJAMIN FRALEY,
TAILOR,

HAS just received the latest fashions from New York and Philadelphia, imported from London and Paris. He continues to carry on the above business at THE LARGE BRICK ROW, Salisbury, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Tailoring in a very superior style, durable and fashionable, and warranted to fit well. All orders from a distance will be most faithfully executed, agreeable to order or promise. All kinds of cutting will be done by him on short notice. ☞ He still continues to act as Agent for some of the most fashionable Tailors of New York and Philadelphia, therefore any Tailors wishing instruction in the art of Cutting can be instructed by calling on Benjem in Fraley, Salisbury, at the large Brick Row.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
Saturday Morning, October 1, 1836.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HUGH L. WHITE Of Tennessee.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER Of Virginia.

WHITE ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st *District*, ALFRED WEBB, of Rutherford County,
2nd " ANDERSON MITCHELL, of Wilkes.
3rd " W. J. ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg,
4th " JOHN GILES, of Rowan.
5th " JOHN L. LESEURE, of Rockingham.
6th " JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.
7th " JOHN D. TOOMER, of Cumberland.
8th " JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9th " CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10th " WILLIE PERRY, of Franklin.
11th " WILLIAM W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
12th " JOHN L. BAILEY, of Pasquotank.
13th " J. O'K. WILLIAMS, of Beaufort.
14th " BLOUNT COLEMAN, of Lenoir.
15th " JEREMIAH PEARSALL, of Duplin.

"*Salisbury Papers.*—We stated some time since that the Salisbury papers, which were due in this district on the Monday previous to the election, and which contained matter calculated to assist the citizens of this District in coming to correcteon clusions, were not received at this place nor at Brindletown until after the election. We at the same time asked if it was the same case over the District. Mr. McElrath, the P. M. at Brindletown, wrote to us some time since that the "*Watchman*" was received in due time. A subscriber to the Carolinian at that office informed us that he did not receive his paper at the proper time. We have not learned how it was at other post offices in the District.

"We have this *explanation* of the affair from one of the Stage contractors between this place and Salisbury. On the same evening that the papers we alluded to were published, they were brought out to *Mt. Mourne* P. O., 25 miles on the road to this place, in a *separate bag*, and there the stage driver threw them out, and said *he was directed to leave them there.*

"We should not have noticed this matter had it not been for the contents of the papers. The Carolinian contained an extract from Mr. Grave's speech on the contested election from this District. The moment we saw it, we suspected it had been surpressed until after the election. This statement shows that they *were surpressed.* Will Messrs Jones & Hampton take the pains to ascertain by *whose* orders they were left at Mount Mourne?"

We are obliged to friend Bynum, for his repeated vigilance in ferreting out a supposed abuse, in regard to the transmission of our paper. We observed a similar notice to the above in his paper, immediately after the election, and made the enquiries of the Postmaster here, who explained the failure as follows: it seems that the trip previous to the 6th August, the Postmaster at Mount Mourne, through neglect we suppose, failed to send down a small mail bag, to contain the papers for the intermediate offices, as was customary, which compelled the Postmaster here to put all the papers and letters for West of Salisbury into one large mail, and direct them to Mount Mourne, giving the driver directions to tell the Postmaster at Mount Mourne, that the papers for his office were in the large mail, which he must open and send on; but whether this was done, or whether the mail and papers remained at Mount Mourne, and thus occasioned the failure, the Postmaster here does not know, but the driver says that the latter was the case. Now, if this be the case, the failure is attributable to neglect of the Postmaster at Mount Mourne, and a misunderstanding between he and the Postmaster here, as to which mail was to be opened at the former office. But if the large mail was stopped at Mount Mourne, in which were our papers, we would like to know how it came that the Watchman reached its destination in Burke, in due season? There is something wrong between this and Rutherford, for we know to to our own observation, that the office in this place is conducted faithfully and correctly. The corruption or neglect is somewhere on the route, and we shall take measures to correct it.

"*Guilt hatcheth lies wherewith to hide its shame.*"

A most diabolical attempt is now being made by the leading presses of the Van Buren party in the South—headed by the Globe at Washington city, the Richmond Enquirer, the Raleigh Standard, the Charleston Courier, the Federal Union, Milledgeville, Ga., the Flag of the Union, Tuscaloosa, Ala., &c., to mislead the public mind as to the movements of the abolitionists, and the relation which the two great political parties in the Union now bear to that band of deluded fanatics. That the abolitionists *will* ultimately give their support to one or the other of the candidates who are now before the People, no one will pretend to doubt; as there is no probability of another's coming out. Seeing this, and being urged on by the spirit of fear which always attaches to guilt, these organs of Mr. Van Buren, or rather *creatures* of the President, have raised the cry, that the abolitionists have intrigued with the bank whig nullifiers, as they have been ordered to call the friends of the Constitution, to defeat the *regularly* nominated democratic candidates, Mr. Van Buren, and Col. Johnson, and dissolve the Union! and attribute all the excitement in and out of Congress during the last session of to a concerted plan between the Southern opposition members of Congress, and the Northern abolitionists.

Now, these are all false issues made up for the *time being*—as false in fact, as they are base, wicked, and hellish in their purpose, and are easily exposed.

To all who wish to arrive at the truth as to the motive of these charges, and their correctness, we will direct a few remarks.

In the first place, we would direct the attention of the reader to the fact—and a most conclusive one, too, that previous to the meeting of the last Congress, the New-York Evening Post, the chosen organ of the Van Buren party in New-York city, was also a most active organ of the Abolitionists, published the proceedings of all their meetings, reports, &c., and also the Van Buren organ in Boston, was touched with abolitionism—the Post; and in like manner, a large number of the presses of that party, especially those edited and supported by foreigners and foreign influence, were, and are still favorable to the abolitionists;—while the New-York Courier & Enquirer, the leading Whig paper in that City, the Boston Atlas, and all the leading Whig papers at the North were, and are still the uncompromising opponents of the abolitionists, and have actually refused, FOR PAY, to publish the proceedings of their meetings. By these facts—*indisputable* facts—it is evident that the Whig press of the North, and of course the body of that party are opposed to the absurd, wicked, and dangerous doctrines of the abolitionists, while on the other hand, all the support they receive from the press of any political party, is from the Van Buren presses.

And how is it, as regards the public press in the South? Who were the first to raise the voice of warning to the Southern people on this question? Was it not the presses opposed to the Baltimore Caucus? We dare the Standard, or any of its allies, to point out a single press of that party that has, *ever as yet*, taken a bold stand in favor of Southern principles and in opposition to the abolitionists. "Don't disturb the public mind!" "No need for agitation!" has been their cry, while the Whig presses, with a voice sufficiently feint, 'tis true, have been sounding the alarm in the ears of the Southern People—have been warning them of the dangerous consequences of longer viewing with folded arms the onward march of abolition principles.

And now let us turn to the last Congress: Who stood by the South and her rights in either House, when petitions for the abolition of slavery were flooding in from the North? Was it not those members who have been most conspicuous in their opposition to the Baltimore caucus and its nominees? Who moved to kick out of the House of Representatives the abolition petitions and to refuse ever to have them read? Mr. Wise, the active enemy of the chosen successors, and in this motion he was supported by the whole of the opposition members from the South—with the exception of one or two renegades—and opposed by the Van Buren party *en masse.* These are facts which can be substantiated by the printed records of Congressional proceedings. Especially, the State rights, or nullification party of the South, to a man, have been most unceasing in their opposition to the abolitionists, and all their movements—and would it be reasonable to suppose—would it not be downright folly to credit the assertion—that the nullifiers of the South who are supporting a President himself a slave-holder, are leagued with the abolitionists to put down Mr. Van Buren? Which would be the most plausible—to suppose that the *abolitionists* would unite with *slave-holders* to elevate a *slave-holder* to the Presidency, in order to effect the abolition of slavery;—or that they would unite with a party who are identical with them in feeling and principle, in the elevation of a man from their own section of the Union, who is avowedly opposed to slavery, and who has more than once by his *acts* went to the fullest extent of their doctrines, and who now openly sanctions the doctrine, that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia? These are facts which it would be well for the People of the South to look well to. They should not permit themselves to be duped into the support of a cloaked abolitionist by the false issues and cunning arguments of the organs of Mr. Van Buren in the South, which were brought into existence (vide the Raleigh Standard) solely to do the dirty work of deceiving the People, for the benefit of their great leader and patron.

MORE DISCLOSURES!

The following article from the Knoxville Register, the organ of Judge White in Tennessee, still further lays open to the view of the American People, the system by which the great principles of our free institutions are to be converted into the most accursed of monarchies. Let the People reflect calmly, and then say whether they are willing to surrender up their vital privileges as American freemen to gratify the ambitious overbearing spirit of Andrew Jackson. The statements of this article are doubtless drawn up with the approbation of Judge White, and we should have transferred the article to our columns at the time of publishing the speech of Judge White at the Knoxville Dinner, but it was mislaid. Here it is:

DINNER TO JUDGE WHITE.

The proceedings at the dinner given to JUDGE WHITE occupy so much of our paper that we have but little room left for comment. The Judge's speech was listened to with great attention, and its startling truths with no small degree of astonishment. From it we see that so early as the fall of 1834, more than two years before the expiration of his term, the President was dabbling with the succession. He had at that early period in his own mind nominated his successor, and had fixed upon Mr. Van Buren as the proper person to carry out his administration. To lure Judge White into this arrangement, his name was to be run for the Vice Presidency: and this arrangement was made known to some of Judge White's friends in East Tennessee. Upon his arrival at Washington in 1834, the President, finding that Judge White could not be induced to enter into any plan other than that devised by the people, changed his original purpose of running Judge White as Vice President, and substituted Col. Johnson's name for that office. To give to these nominations some appearance with public sentiment, it became necessary to get up a convention of delegates "fresh from the people." The official organ accordingly announced the necessity of this convention to the public; and the office holders and dependents on Executive favor were appealed to to carry it forward. The great body of the people had no agency in getting up the Baltimore Convention—it originated with the President—was convoked expressly for the purpose of sustaining his nominations, and was an assemblage emphatically of those who live, move, and have their being in the sunshine of Executive favor. It was an important and indispensible wheel in that grand political machine which modern politicians have discovered to manufacture Presidents for the people of the United States—and we now begin to see more palpably the operations of this machine. The President first chooses his successor. He then intimates his wish through the official organ at the seat of Government, and promulgates it as the wish of the great Republican party. The aspirants for office, and those already holding offices, are required to appoint deligates to a convention on purpose to sanction these nominations. All who refuse to fall in with this arrangement are to be treated as rebels—are to be denounced as "apostates, federalists and traitors;" and no former services—no past political probity is suffered to exempt an individual from these sweeping denouncations. If Judge White had in 1834 submissively yielded to the President's plans—if he had consented to run for the Vice Presidencey, and chimed in with the operations of this newly invented political machine, he might still have retained the confidence and commendation of the Executive and his minions—he would then have been the same virtuous and consistent statesman which the Richmond Enquirer said he was but a few years ago. But believing that the people and they alone have the right to nominate and elect their President, he refused to enter into any arrangement by which official power could come "in conflict with the freedom of elections"—he determined to have nothing to do with caucuses or conventions, which always have a tendency to abridge and circumscribe the freedom of elections.

The finishing process of this electioneering machinery is now going on in this State. The President, after nominating his successor two years ago—after ordering a convention of office holders to assemble and echo this nomination as the voice of the great republican party—after using all the power and patronage of his office to whip the timid and dependent into the support of the nominees of this convention, and to denounce and destroy the refractory, he is now in his own proper person travelling among Judge White's constituents, and charging him with an abandonment of his principles, and a delinquency of duty as a Senator. Against these charges, made to his constituents, to whom alone he is responsible, Judge White has the undoubted right to make his defence. Aside from any connexion which his name may have with the Presidency, Judge White stands before the people of Tennessee as one of their Representatives in the Senate of the United States. To them he owes, in this capacity, a high responsibility; and before them it is his duty as well as his privilege, to defend his official conduct from misrepresentation and obloquy. His speech was delivered to his constituents, and the sentiments, drank with such cordiality and unanimity by them, pronounce a verdict of triumphant acquittal.

EXPIRING AGONIES OF VAN BURENISM IN MARYLAND.

No act of desperation, recklessness or corruption by the partisans of Mr. Van Buren can excite much surprise in the mind of any one who has narrowly observed these bloated unions of Governmental patronage. The audacious attempt of the Van Buren faction in Maryland to thwart the laws and Constitution of their own State, as related below, does not however the less merit the deep indignation of every unbought freeman of our Republic. But disgraceful as is the conduct of these Van Burenites to themselves, and discreditable to the constituents who elected them, it is nevertheless in one important point of view, a source of real rejoicing to the lovers of uncorrupt government. It is a proof that the actors are beginning to regard the cause of Van Buren and spoil as desperate. And it was to be expected that the leeches which have so long gorged themselves on the public treasury would not relinquish their hold quietly.

MADNESS OF PARTY.

From the Annapolis Republican, September 20.

It becomes our most painful duty to announce to the people of Maryland, that the nineteen Electors of the State Senate that are attached to the Van Buren party, although all of them were in the city yesterday, as yesterday was the day on which the Constitution requires that they *should* meet to consummate the object for which they were elected, *all of them failed to attend the meeting* for that purpose. It was understood, out of doors, that they held *a private session* at the City Hotel—and report adds, that a deputation had attempted to approach, at first, some member individually, and afterwards the attending Electors, with propositions; which, however, were returned in the first case, and its reception was declined in the second case.

It will be seen that the State is actually brought to the very brink of the most fearful precipice, by the measures which a disappointed minority are resorting to, to destroy the State Government.

The Government—the Laws—the Constitution—our existence as a State—what is more than all, the honor and character of Maryland, are in imminent jeopardy.

Still Later from Maryland.—The Baltimore Chronicle of the 22d ultimo, says:

"*The State is without a Senate.*—The steamboat Maryland came up at 8 o'clock last night from Annapolis, having on board eighteen of the nineteen Van Buren Electors—the nineteenth being left behind sick. There has been no election of a Senate. We learn that no other communications than those of Monday passed between the parties. The twenty one Whig Electors were in session yesterday, as on the two preceding days, and the Van Buren Electors, as before, failed to appear in the College."

☞ *The Electioneering tour.*—The Nashville Banner of the 20th ultimo, states that the President had left Nashville a few days previous, and crossed the Mountains into *Kentucky*, intending to proceed on to Washington through the States of *Kentucky, Ohio*, and *Pennsylvania*! Was the like ever witnessed in this country.

☞ We have received the account of the great Whig festival at Hillsborough on the 18th ultimo, and will give some extracts next week.

Compliment to the People of North Carolina.—The Editor of the North Carolina Standard, must think the People of North Carolina a very pretty set of dolts. He says in his last paper, in hatching up reasons for the defeat of Dobbs Spaight, that the Whigs took advantage of the ignorance of the People, and where they were not well informed in political matters, and not well acquainted with the politics of the candidates, told those ignorant North Carolinians that Gov. Spaight was the Whig, and Gen. Dudley the Van Buren candidate!! Verily, what a slander upon Gov. Spaight, to say that he is a Whig and friend to liberty! and what a compliment to the honest yeomenry of the country, to say that they do not know the principles by which they are governed!

The *Cholera* is declining in Charleston. But six cases, and no deaths, on the last day of our advices.

At a called meeting of the State Rights party of Charleston, to nominate a candidate in opposition to Mr. Henry L. Pinckney, Dr. ISAAC E. HOLMES, was unanimously nominated.

The Elections in Maine and Vermont, have resulted in a manner which has more than realized the most sanguine anticipations of the friends of the Constitution. In Vermont, the Whigs have carried all before them, and in Maine, hitherto the most slavish to the hier apparent the Whigs have succeeded in electing an increased number of members to the Legislature, although they are still in a minority, and what is more cheering, they have defeated the Hon. F. O. J. Smith for Congress, one of the most corrupt of the abandoned crew who fawn around the palace at Washington. The vote stood thus:

Brooks, (Whig)	3,286	Smith, (V. Buren)	3,580
Scattering,	555		
Entire opposition,	3,841		
	3,580		
Opposition maj.	261		

A majority of all the votes polled being required to make an election, another trial will have to be made: No doubt is entertained by the Whigs of Smith's final defeat.

New Bank.—The Bank of the State has determined to establish a Branch of that Institution, at Elisabeth City. JOHN C. EHRINGHAUS, Esq., has been appointed Cashier.—*Raleigh Register.*

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

At a large meeting of the citizens of the county of Wilkes, at the Court House in Wilkesboro', for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Mountains—Col. James Wellbor was called to the Chair, and H. M. Stokes, Esq. appointed Secretary. The following proceedings were had: On motion of H. M. Stokes, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the citizens of the county of Wilkes deeply impressed with the spirit of improvement, that is pervading the United States, from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and sensible of the importance of affording every facility to the Agricultural and commercial interests of the country, by such means as are best adapted to the wants, and suited to the localities of that particular section of North Carolina, which Wilkes county forms a part; do sincerely enter into the views of the citizens of Fayetteville, with regard to a *Rail Road*, from that place to the Mountains. The peculiar products of the intervening country, as well as that which lies North and West of the Valley of the Yadkin, (consisting of Cotton, Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax seed, Bacon, Distilled Spirits and Iron, &c.) must necessarily pay a heavy and unavoidable tax upon transportation; whilst the citizens thereof possess no other than the ordinary means of land carriage, by wagons or similar vehicles. Believing, as we do, that in addition to the great trade, which might be concentrated at Wilkesboro', Salem, or Fayetteville; a very large portion of the North Eastern counties of Tennessee, and the South-western ones of Virginia, would naturally seek an outlet for their surplus productions through this Valley, in preference to the Charleston and Cincinnati or the Great Western route, through the Valley of Virginia; should either of those contemplated rail ways, be at any future time effected. A direct line of Rail Way, from Wilkesborough to the Ocean, would hardly exceed two hundred and fifty miles, passing through a country, where provisions and labor are cheap, and the most ample supplies of material (of a desirable kind) for laying the Rails, constructing piles or viaducts, can be readily and cheaply obtained. It would not be hazardous to assert, that should a permanent and central rail way be opened from the sea board to the mountains, terminating at or near Wilkesborough, that the vast and inexhaustable beds of Iron Ore, with which the spurs of the Alleghany and Iron Mountains abound, would furnish supplies for ages to come of a material, indispensable to every branch of the mechanic arts; and in all human probability, lay the foundation of a manufacturing town, which in the course of time would rival Birmingham, in her endless variety of Cutlery and Hardware. This last source of wealth if it exists at all, has not yet been developed, upon either of the proposed rail ways heretofore attended to. In furtherance of the objects of this meeting, be it therefore resolved.

1. *Resolved*, That we heartily concur in the efforts now being made to construct a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Mountains in a central direction, within the limits of N. Carolina, and extending North Westwardly to the State line.

2. *Resolved*, That fifteen delegates be appointed to the Rail Road Convention to be held in the town of Salisbury, on the 10th of October next, to consult upon the practicability of constructing said Road; to fix upon its locality, and to represent the views and interests of this section of the country.

3. *Resolved*, That a Committee of four persons be appointed to draft a memorial to the next Legislature of North Carolina, in furtherance of the objects of this meeting, and to transmit the same to the General Assembly at an early period of its session.

4. On motion of Maj. Finley, and amended on motion of Maj. Wm. C. Emmit, the Chairman appointed the following delegates to the Salisbury Convention, to wit: Col. William P. Waugh, Col. John Martin, Doct. L. G. Jones, Richard Allen, Esq., Maj. W. C. Emmit, Doct. T. S. Bouchelle, Capt. Joel Vannoy, Maj. John Finley, Col. H. Brown, Col. J. J. Bryant, Maj. Lyttle Hutcherson, Doct. J. Calloway, Col. A. Mitchell, and H. M. Stokes, Esq., and on motion, the Chairman was added to the delegation, with power to appoint, or add to the same.

The Chairman, in pursuance to the 3d Resolution, appointed Col. H. Brown, Col. A. Mitchell, Col. William P. Waugh, and H. M. Stokes, Esq., a Committee to draft the proposed memorial.

On motion of Captain Joel Vannoy, Colonel William P. Waugh, Col. A. Mitchell, and H. M. Stokes, Esq., were appointed to answer the Fayetteville Letter.

On motion of Wm. C. Emmit, *Resolved*, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Salisbury and Fayetteville papers.

The meeting then adjourned.

A true copy from the minutes—*Sept.* 13, 1836.

J. WELLBORN, *Chr'n.*

H. M. STOKES, *Sec'y.*

APPOINTMENT OF FRENCH MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATS.

A Prize paper of August 19, says: "The King, by an ordinance of the 4th inst. has appointed M. SERRURIER to be his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rio Janeiro, and M. EDWARD PONTAIS, in the same quality, to the United States of America."—*Globe Sept.* 26.

THE LATE GOVERNOR BURTON.

Some time since a paragraph appeared in the Danville Reporter, stating that a letter from some high public functionary had been found among Gov. Burton's papers, informing him that Texas would be acquired by the United States and promising him he should be its Governor. R. A. Burton of Fishing Creek has recently published a letter denying that any such letter has been found, and rating the opposition papers for giving publicity to any such rumor. Several correspondents of the Richmond Whig, in reply state that Gov. Burton informed different individuals that such was the intention of the President. The Carolina Watchman states that the same declarations were repeatedly made by him, in Salisbury. Now we say, that he often declared in this town, that Texas would be acquired by this country, and that he had been assured of the Governorship. He also offered the Secretaryship to an individual of this place, and advised another, not to embark his capital in this country but invest it in Texas lands, assigning as a reason, that he had it from the highest authority that it would soon constitute a portion of the confederacy.

We have a word to say to R. A. Burton, F. C. No one has attacked the character of his father. He was emphatically a good man. No one has insinuated that his political principles were modified by this promised office. Let no undue reflections then, be cast upon the Whig press. We know them well, and we know Mr. Burton well; and we tell them, that if he treats them with injustice again, they will not leave one particle of his skin sound, when they let him out of their hands.

Carolina Gazette.

A very interesting debate took place in the British House of Commons, on a motion brought forward by Mr. Hoyt, "to direct that such measures may be taken, may seem proper as to his Majesty, to secure the fulfilment of the existing treaty between this country and Mexico; and to prevent the establishment of slavery, and the traffic in slaves in the province of Texas, in the territory of Mexico." In the course of his remarks, Mr. H. said, that the war now raging, was not a war for independence, but for slavery, and asked "if the United States were suffered to wrest Texas from Mexico, Cuba would come next." The speech of Lord Palmerston, independent of its interest as a performance, as showing the views of the British Government, as relation to Texas and Mexico, contains but little information respecting the slave trade, that we deem it serves attention. The British Cabinet did not deem it necessary to interfere, and the motion was withdrawn.

From the Raleigh Register of Sept. 27.

The "Standard" styles the recent Whig Festival at Hillsboro,' a "great Federal Whig feast." There were from twelve to fifteen hundred Orange voters present, and if they are "Federalists," we can only say, that we wish the whole State was of the same stamp. The "Standard" however, had better take care how it speaks of the the constituents of Dr. Montgomery, that great Apostle of the Van Buren, Democratic, Ruck party, or it may get itself into trouble.

The "Standard" says, that the Election of a majority of Whigs in the Electoral College of Maryland recently, proves nothing against Van Buren's chance of success in that State, because the aggregate Van Buren vote exceeded the aggregate Whig vote by some 2000 majority. And yet this consistent print denies that DUDLEY'S majority, rising 5000, affords any sort of ground for the hope that the friends of Judge WHITE will carry North-Carolina. It is a bad rule that will not work both ways.

Robert Potter has left Texas, having disgraced himself in that country, by striking a feeble old man.

Our Governor elect. Gen. DUDLEY, arrived in this City on Saturday night last, with his family, on their way to the North.

Our University.—We were highly gratified by a visit to this Institution, a few days since, not having been there before for many years. The number of Students is near 90, and at no period of its history, we learn, has it been more distinguished for the good order and studious habits of the young gentlemen who compose it, than during the present year. This is doubtless owing to the kind spirit of friendly counsel which characterizes the discipline of the College.

Believing, as we do, that no Institution in the Union can boast of a Faculty possessing more distinguished talents, or greater industry, we are rejoiced to perceive that our citizens begin properly to appreciate this, *our only* College, as they ought. Why are the Collegiate Institutions of South Carolina and Virginia so well supported? Simply, because they are cherished as *State* Institutions by the people, who feel a patriotic pride in patronizing and elevating them. Let this feeling become more general in North-Carolina, and there is nothing to prevent our University from becoming the rival of YALE in every respect. It has peculiar advantages in the quiet and retirement of its location, which necessarily exempt the youth from the temptations of idleness and dissipation; and but few places can afford an Education on the moderate terms by which it is secured at Chapel Hill.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Salisbury, on the 27th ult., by Ashbel Smith, Esq., Mr. THOMAS RIMER to Miss MARY RIMER.

Also, on the 29th ult., by Ashbel Smith, Esq., Mr. GEORGE ELLER to Miss SARAH HARTMAN.

DIED,

In this County, on the 21st inst., HENRY HELLARD, aged about 45 years

In this County, on the 22nd inst., Miss MARY HELLARD, aged about 27 years.

In Lincolnton, on Wednesday, the 20th ult., Mr. JOHN KESLER, aged about 23 years. Mr. Kesler was an honest and worthy young man, and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

In Edenton, on the 11th ult., Mrs. MARY CATHARINE CARNES, aged 34 years, wife of the Rev. William D. Carnes, Rector of that Parish, after an illness of but seven days.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

$5,000 FOR $4!

NORTH CAROLINA.
STATE LOTTERY,
To be Drawn on the popular Terminating Figure System,
At Greensborough, N. C. on 29th Oct,

PRINCIPAL PRIZES.

1 Prize of	5,000 DOLLARS.
1 Prize of	5,000 do.
1 Prize of	2,000 do.
1 Prize of	2,000 do.
1 Prize of	2,000 do.
10 Prizes of	1,000 do.
10 Prizes of	500 do.
10 Prizes of	400 do.
10 Prizes of	500 do.
10 Prizes of	200 do.

Besides many of $100 $50, &c.

☞ **Amounting in all to $150,000.** ☜

Whole Tickets	4 dollars
Halves	2 dollors
Quarters	1 dollar.

A certificate for a package of 10 whole tickets will cost only $23. Halves and Quarters in the same proportion. To be had, in the gratest variety of numbers, of WHEELER & BURNS,
At the Apothecaries Store, Salisbury N. C.

Administrator's Sale.

THE Subscribers having taken out special letters of Administration on the Estate of Fielding Slater, dec., will proceed to sell at his late residence all the PERISHABLE PROPERTY of the dec., on the 20th Oct. next. Terms of sale, 12 Months credit.

THOMAS CRAIGE, } Admrs.
BURTON CRAIGE, }

Salisbury, Sept. 29 1836.

FIVE CENTS REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 13th ultimo, a bound girl, by the name of TEANY PARMER. Said girl is about 15 years old, upwards of four feet high, well built, has light hair and gray eyes. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said girl to me, but will pay no expenses. I forewarn all persons not to trade with or harbor the said girl as I will enforce the law strictly against all trespassers. LEVI GOODMAN.

Rowan co., Oct. 1, 1836.—3t.

"WHICH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

From the Saturday Courier.

DYING FROM HOME.

"Mayest thou die among thy kindred."

EASTERN SAYING.

"Why have ye brought me so far away,
From my mountain home, where the wild winds play!
Ye tell me there's health in the summer air,
And I know that the skies are lovely and fair:
But on my young heart is a withering hand,
And I long to die in my native land."

"Rest, wearied one, rest—the flowers are sweet,
Bending in fragrance beneath thy feet:
Thy native land is barren and cold,
Too bleak for one of a gentle mould;
Add faint and few are the shadows that fall
From the fir-tree tops, on thy father's hall."

"My father's hall! Oh, would I were there,
Breathing the health of its mountain air!
I hear the song of the murmuring bee,
But dearer the sound of thy waters to me:
And the huntsman's wild horn, as he startles the deer,
Would be music once more in thy forests to hear."

"Loveliest! look from thy shady bower,
In the calmness and bliss of this pensive hour:
The sun has gone down in the dark blue sky—
The reaper has laid his sickle by—
The baby sleeps on its mother's knee—
All are at peace and in rest but thee."

"My mother sits sad and lonely now,
Sickness and sorrow have shaded her brow;
My little sisters have left their play,
To talk of one who is far away:
O would I were of that cherish'd band!
Have I left thee, forever, my native land!"

"Content thee, dearest, still gladly dwell
With the friends of thy youth, who love thee well:
See, I have brought of the freshest bloom,
To shower thy heart with its rich perfume—
And here are diamonds of beauty rare,
To twine with the wreaths of thy raven hair."

"Ye are kind, my friends, ye are kind to me,
But my wearied heart still pants to flee
(Like a stricken dove to her woodland nest)
To the bosom of her who loves me best.
O for a fold of that meek embrace!
O for a glance of that sainted face!

"Gifts have no spell round the heart to cling,
But the name of home is a holy thing:
Friends cannot read with a mother's eye
Wishes that float like shadows by,
This is a fair and a lovely spot,
But my heart with its gladness abideth not.

"Blossoms are sweet, but they wither and fade—
Thus have my hopes in their bud decay'd;
O that my own cherish'd flowers might wave,
With their balmy breath, o'er my early grave!
Its read by the mountain breezes fann'd—
Let me die, let me die in my native land!"

Chester County.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

BY JOSEPH WADE HAMPTON.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. ☞ *Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit to him through the Mail* at his risk—*provided they get the acknowledgement of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, 75 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

Cotton Gins!

Samuel Fraley

HAS on hand, and will constantly keep for sale, Steel and Iron-Plate **Cotton Gins**, containing from **thirty** to **fifty Saws**, which he will *Warrant* to perform as well as any in the State.

He will also keep for sale Gin Saws of Steel or Iron-Plate, of good material and workmanship.

All persons wishing work done in the above line, are invited to call at his Manufactory in Salisbury, North Carolina.

Orders from a distance shall be faithfully and punctually filled at the most reasonable prices.

N. B. Persons having repairing to be done in the above line, are requested to send it in in due time.

S. FRALEY.

Salisbury, N. C., July 30, 1836. 3m

Wanted,

ONE or two good JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, who can come well recommended.—To such, permanent employment and good wages will be given. Application to the subscribers at Mocksville.

MERONEYS & BAILEY.

May 7, 1836. t—f

NOTICE.

THIS is to inform the public in general that there is no partnership existing between the subscribers this time, nor has there been since the first day of January last.

H. W. CONNER.
E. W. LONG.

June 25, 1836. t—f

NOTICE.

THE BOARDS will be in session at the next Court of County Court of North Carolina, to erect a bridge over one of the forks of Rocky, that is impassable, across the Yadkin.

MANY CITIZENS.

Sept. 17, 1836.

ADJOURNED

RAIL-ROAD MEETING.

THE meeting which was held at Salisbury on the 4th of July last, having resolved that an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Rowan, shall take place at Salisbury, on 10th of October next; it is earnestly hoped that all those who have the least regard for their posterity, or that of the community in which they live, will give their prompt attention to the subject, and come to the rescue of the State from the charge of proverbial indifference to public matters.—Matters of great interest and importance will then be acted on, and a full attendance is therefore requested. (Signed)

ABEL G. AHAM, Chr'n.

JOHN F. McCORKLE, Sec,ry.

Rail-Road Notice.

WE hereby invite the attendance of Delegates from the several counties, interested in the subject to be brought before the People of Rowan county, on the 10th day of October next, to assist our citizens in coming to a safe and intelligent conclusion on the matters then to be acted on.

JOHN GILES,
H. C. JONES,
B. CRAIGE,
C. FISHER,

August 20, 1836.

Three Negroes for Sale!

THE Subscriber will expose at public sale, on Monday the 3rd of October next, at the house of Samuel Ross, (Lunatic) one mile nor h of Stirewalt's Mill,

A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN,

about 30 years of age, and her two CHILDREN, one about five years old, and the other about three. And also at the same time and place will be sold,

One HORSE, a brass mantle-piece CLOCK, and some WHEAT,

and various other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of six and twelve months will be given, bond and security required.

JOHN STILL, Jr., Guardian.

Cabarrus county, Sep. 10, 1836.—ts

Who will go to Texas?

MAJOR J. H. HARRY, of Lincolnton, has been authorized by me, with the consent of Major-General HUNT, an agent in the Western Counties of North Carolina, to receive and enroll **Volunteer Emigrants for Texas,** and will conduct such as may wish to emigrate to that Republic, about the 1st of October next, at the expense of the Republic of Texas.

J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON,
Brig. Gen. of the Texian Army.

Lincolnton, Sept. 3, 1836.

VALUABLE PROPERTY *FOR SALE.*

I WILL offer for sale on the premises (if not sold before that time,) on *Monday, 26th of September,* that VALUABLE ESTABLISHMENT, known by the name of

Garden Valley Mills,

in Iredell County, North Carolina, consisting of 1,500 ACRES OF LAND, 1000 acres of which is *first rate land* for the cultivation of Grain, Cotton and Tobacco; also, a first rate MANUFACTURING MILL, with two pair of Stones, Saw Mill, Cotton Gin, all in good repair, and on a never failing Stream—the Land lying on the South Yadkin. There is also a first rate DISTILLERY near the Mills.

I will also offer for sale, two WAGGONS and TEAMS, CART AND OXEN, FARMING UTENSILS, &c. &c.

A credit of one, two, three, and four years will be given, by the purchaser giving Bond, with approved security.

There is a comfortable Dwelling House on the premises, and a Plantation sufficient to work six or eight hands to advantage, all in good repair, and a high state of cultivation—excellent Water, very convenient, and in every respect a healthy place. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase, are requested to call and examine for themselves, before the day of sale.

SCARLET GLASCOCK.

September 3, 1836. tds

To Business Men.

THE Proprietor of "THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN," thankful to a generous Public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon his establishment, in the way of Advertising, Job Printing, and the sale of Blanks, &c., would state, that the paper now having a wider circulation (principally in the Western Counties of North Carolina) than it has ever had, Merchants and other business men wishing to communicate with the public, would find it greatly to their advantage to advertise in its columns. The terms of Advertising are very cheap—50 cents per square for the first insertion and 33½ cents for each continuance. Every kind of

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Labels, Tickets, Blanks, Way-Bills,

And every thing else in that line, will be executed in a very superior manner, with expedition, and on very moderate terms. Persons at a distance wishing to have Printing done, by forwarding their orders by mail, will have them as promptly and correctly attended to as if they were present in person; and the work carefully packed up and forwarded. Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Constables and others can at all times be supplied with BLANKS of every description generally used, printed on fine paper and the most approved forms. A considerable reduction will be made to those who purchase of us their regular supply of Blanks

July 9.

Mrs. Hutchison's *SEMINARY,*

WILL be reopened in Salisbury, on the first Monday of October, when she will, by leave of Providence, make it her principal business to promote the improvement of all the pupils committed to her care. Having, during the present summer, had a renewed opportunity to observe the progress of education at the North, she pledges herself to the public to conduct her School, (whether it regards its government or tuition) upon the most approved system—and to spare no pains to make the Salisbury Seminary, as a place of instruction for females, equal to similar institutions in any portion of the United States.

Terms of Admission:

FIRST CLASS:

Comprising—Mental, Moral, and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Logic, Rhetoric, Astronomy, History, Composition, Geometry, Algebra, &c. &c. &c., per session, **$15 50**

SECOND CLASS:

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, per session, **$10 50**

EXTRA BRANCHES:

Music, per session, (Professor's charge)	$20
French Language, per session,	10
Drawing and Painting, do.,	8
Embroidering, lace and ornamental work in silk and worsted of the neatest and most beautiful patterns, do.,	5

Parents are respectfully solicited to dress their daughters with plainness, and to direct what Church they wish them to attend.

N. B. Miss HERMANCE from the vicinity of Albany will assist Mrs. Hutchison.

September 17, 1836. tf

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, FOR [illegible] in the Town of Salisbury, on which there is

A Good Tan-Yard,

with the necessary buildings, &c., and two Permanent Springs. If desirable, the water and situation would be very suitable for building either a Brewery or Distillery. To any one wishing to carry on the Farming Business, this property would be valuable. If not sold privately before the first day of next January, it will be sold then at Public Auction.

Terms—Good notes at one and two years, with interest from the day of sale.

JOHN BEARD, Sen'r.

September 24, 1836.—tf

House and Lots

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned is desirous of selling her HOUSE AND LOTS in the town of Salisbury. The property lies on main-street, North of the Court house, on the corner of the third square, and embraces two first rate Lots under good improvement, on which is a Dwelling house, Smoke house, Stables, &c. and an excellent Garden. Being desirous of removing to the West, the undersigned will sell the above property on very moderate terms.—Terms Cash. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to Mr. Samuel Reeves, who is authorized to make sale.

ELIZABETH FROHOCK.

September 3, 1836. —tf—

More Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber informs those having **Negroes** for sale, that he is still in the business, and is desirous of purchasing a large number, for which he will at all times give the highest cash prices. Persons wishing to sell would do well to give him notice before they do sell.

Letters on this subject, directed to Salisbury, N. C., will meet with prompt attention.

ROBERT HUIE.

N. B. Mr. John Jones, my Agent, will at all times be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte, prepared to make purchases. All letters addressed to him at Charlotte will be promptly attended to. R. H.

Salisbury, June 11, 1836.—tf

Blanks--Blanks!

A SUPPLY of the following BLANKS is kept constantly on hand and for sale at This Office; and Blanks of any other description desired by officers, will be furnished promptly when called for:

Marriage Licences;

Constables' Warrants; do. Executions; Casas, and Casa Coads; Delivery Bonds.

Deeds of Conveyance; Sherriff's Deeds.

Superior Court Writs; do. Subpœnas: do. Executions; do. Witness Tickets.

County Court Writs; do. Subpœnas; do. Executions; do. Witness Tickets.

Juror Tickets; Letter of Administration; Letters Testamentary; Administration Bonds; Venditioni Exponas; Writs of Fieri Facias; Scire Facias; Scire Facias against Execution; Injunctions to stay Proceedings; Guardian Bonds; Prosecution Bonds; Constables' Bonds; Bastardy Bonds; Apprentice Indentures; Writs of Attachment; Writs of Ejectment; Entry Takers' Warrants, (for entering vacant land); Bail Bonds; Jury Presentments; Commissions to take Depositions, NOTES OF HAND, &c., with many other Blanks in general use in this State, all of which will be sold cheap.

Salisbury, August, 1836.

Wrapping Paper

For Sale at THIS OFFICE.

New and Fashionable Assortment of JEWELLERY.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a very fine assortment of **Watches, Jewellery, &c. &c.**

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gold Lever Watches.
Do. do. Silver do. do.
English, French, and Swiss do.
Fine Gold Fob Chains, Seals, and Keys.
Shell and Tin Music Boxes.
A very rich assortment of Breast-pins, Ear-rings, and Finger-rings.
Silver, Plated, and Jett Belt Buckles.
A large assortment of silver Spectacles, with concave, dividing, green, and double glasses.
Silver Combs and Butter knives.
Silver Fruit Knives and Thimbles.
Do. Pencils and Tooth Picks.
A very superior assortment of Razors made by Rogers, Shepherd, and Wade & Butcher.
Also Rogers', Shepherd's, Wade & Butcher's Dirk, Pocket, and Pen Knives.
Fine Plated and Paper Castors and Candle-sticks.
German Silver, Table, Desert and Tea-spoons, warranted superior to silver, and cheaper.
Together with Purses, Steel Chains, Keys, and Fine Pistols.

He invites the People to call and see his assortment. Those living at a distance will have their orders filled on as good terms as if they were present JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, N. C. May 14, 1836. 6m

CHEROKEE LANDS.

ON the twenty-fourth day of October next, at the town of Franklin, Macon county, North Carolina, a **PUBLIC SALE** will commence and be kept open for the space of one week and no longer, for the purpose of selling all the Lands, which have been surveyed and remain unsold, acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians *previous to* 1820. The Sale will be conducted by a Commissioner appointed for that purpose.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

July 23, 1836. 3m

☞ MONTAGUE'S BALM; ☜

AN INDIAN CURE *for* TOOTH-ACHE.

THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American Public. Arrangements have been made to supply agents in all the principal cities and towns of the U. States, so as to place it within the reach of those suffering, and likely to suffer, with the most harrassing of all aches, (tooth-ache.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief.—It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent, and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons, in various sections of the country, that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the Woods.

H. B. MONTAGUE.

Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 20, 1836.—ts

A supply of the above valuable Medicine kept constantly for sale at THIS OFFICE.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.

THE TEXIAN STAR,

AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

"Were it left for me to decide, whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate to prefer the latter."—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

BELIEVING that the establishment of a press within the jurisdiction of TEXAS, would be a valuable auxiliary to the cause of independence, and being anxious to have a medium through which to communicate with the citizens of the United States, and funds being necessary for the establishment and maintenance of a press, those who may contribute but 25 cents, would aid in the diffusion of civil and religious liberty. A contribution of $5 will ensure the paper for one year, which will be published weekly or semi-weekly, as the amount of patronage shall determine. The columns of the STAR will contain accurate geographical and topographical information of the country, manners, customs, &c. of the republic of Texas and the adjacent states, and also of the different tribes of Indians—most or all of which information will be valuable to the citizens of the United States. In addition to which, it will detail the movements of the armies, and of the different battles; furnish a correct list of killed and wounded, together with the most important incidents which may occur; and those who distinguish themselves, shall receive in addition to the applause of the present generation, a more lasting memento through the Star, which, it will be the endeavor of the proprietor, to make worthy the title of History's text book.

Major-General M. HUNT, being fully satisfied with the integrity of the publisher, and being solicitous for the success of the enterprise, has consented to lend his aid to the furtherance of the object. Those who may wish to contribute, can do so, personally, or by mail, post paid, to Gen. Hunt, or any one of the leaders of emigrants under his command, who are authorised to receipt for the same; or when money is raised, by contribution or subscription of one or more, it may be placed in the deposite banks, at the following places, subject to the order of Gen. Hunt, or one of his authorized officers, to wit: Charleston, Norfolk, New York, Nashville, Memphis, Louisville, and New Orleans.

If a sufficient number of subscribers should not be obtained, (of which there is little doubt,) the money will be appropriated in the same manner as other donations, but subject to withdrawal by the donors.

The Star will be edited by an association of gentlemen, competent to the task.

Persons will be particular in writing their names and that of their post office, legibly, so that no mistake shall occur.

Since the prospectus of the "Texian Star" was first issued, the subscriber has received encouragement sufficient to ensure its publication. The first Number, it is expected, will be issued, before active hostilities shall have again commenced.

W. M. SAVAGE, Proprietor and Publisher.

P. S.—Remittances made (post paid,) to the subscriber, will be attended to, prior to the 15th September, or as above directed, previous to that date.

Oxford, Sept. 3, 1836. W. M. S.

A Valuable Tract of Land

For Sale!

NOW offer for sale my Tract of Land lying on the North Yadkin, on the main road leading from Salem to Statesville, containing about

426 ACRES.

There is a good TAN-YARD, and also a Dwelling House, with all the necessary buildings for a farmer—and all in good repair. This is a fine stand for a

Store-House, and House of Entertainment.

The situation is healthy—*Water good.* Any person who may wish to purchase this plantation would do well to examine the same, and in so doing inducements sufficient will be offered to prompt any one to purchase. Col. Caswell Harbin, of Mocksville, will act as my agent in the sale of the above property, who is authorised to give title upon the purchaser complying with the terms.

JAMES M'COMBS.

September 17, 1836. 3m

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH to purchase FORTY or FIFTY NEGROES, for which I expect to pay liberal prices. Any person disposed to sell would do well to give me a call, either in person or by letter, which will at all times be punctually attended to.

SAMUEL REEVES.

Salisbury, July 9, 1836.—tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase a few NEGROES, for his own use. He will give the best of prices for what he wants. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to. Letters on this subject addressed to the Editor of this paper will also receive prompt attention.

W. H. SLAUGHTER.

Salisbury, June 18, 1836. t—f

NOTICE.

LOST or taken from the mail, halves of the following bills on the Bank of the United States, viz: One bill No. 2,917, letter I, for $100, N. Biddle, president, payable at New Orleans, dated 8th January, 1828; One do. No. 845, letter E, for $100, N. Biddle, president, payable at Charleston, South Carolina, dated 2nd July, 1825; One do. No. 545, letter R, for $50, N. Biddle, president, payable at Washington, dated 30th May, 1828.

Halves of the above bills were mailed at Mount Mourne, North Carolina, on the 18th December, 1835, and directed to Messrs. Grigg & Elliott, Philadelphia, Penn. Information with respect to or delivery of the said halves of bills, shall be liberally rewarded by the subscriber at Mount Mourne, Iredell county, North Carolina.

RUFUS REID.

July 2, 1836. —3m—

$300 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward of three hundred dollars for the delivery to me in St. Francis county, Arkansas, of JOHN HILL alias NIXON CURRY, who was condemned to be hanged in Iredell county, North Carolina, for Negro Stealing and Murder. Said Curry made his escape from North Carolina about fourteen years ago, and a few weeks since was taken up and identified to be Nixon Curry and committed to custody, and on the 23rd inst. mad his escape. Said John Hill alias Nixon Curry is six feet high, has blue eyes, sandy hair and will weigh upwards of two hundred pounds when in good health. He was shot about three months ago, the ball entered the right breast just above the nipple and came out near the point of the shoulder blade. He is a gambler and a drunkard, plays the fiddle and is fond of joking and makes a great many shrewd remarks; is good company and a pretty smart man. He has lived in this county twelve or thirteen years and has been elected to the legislature twice during his residence here.

THOS. J. CURL,
Sheriff of St. Francis county, A. T.

June 29, 1836.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY.....September 28, 1836.

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Molasses,	75
Brandy, apple,	25 a 30	Nails,	9 a 12
peach,	45 a 50	Oats,	20 a 22
Butter,	12½ a	Pork,	5 a 8
Cotton, in seed,	a 350	Sugar, brown,	12½ a 15
clean,	12 a 15	loaf,	20 a 25
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	115 a 125
Corn,	37½ a 40	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	a 30	Tobacco,	8 a 25
Flour,	6.0 a 650	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	28 a 30

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 25

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....September 22.

Bacon,	12½ a 13	Iron,	5½ a 6
Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	45 a 50
apple,	40 a 42	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Sugar, brown,	10¾ a 12½
Coffee,	12½ a 14½	lump,	a 15
Cotton,	14½ a 15½	loaf,	18 a 20
Corn,	65 a 70	Salt,	60 a 80
Flaxseed,	a 125	Wheat,	125 a 130
Flour,	8¼ a 8¾	Whiskey,	37½ a 40
Feathers,	a 45	Wool,	16a 17½

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) September 19, 1836.

Bacon,	14 a 15	Nails and Brads,	8½ a 9
Beeswax,	20 a 18	Sugar, brown	12½ a 16
Coffee,	12½ a 16	do. lump,	14½ a 16
Cotton,	14 a 19	do. loaf,	16 a 18
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, per sack,	3 00
Flax-seed,	100 a 120	do. bushel,	75
Flour, country,	800 a 900	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 30
do. northern,	000 a 900	Bale Rope,	12½ a 14
Feathers,	40 a 45	Wheat,	160
Iron,	5 a 6	Wool,	16 a 18
Molasses,	45 a 55	Whiskey,	40 a 45

RATES OF EXCHANGE

At the Merchant's Bank of S. Carolina, at Cheraw

Checks on New-York,	$100	
For sums under	$100	1 00
For sums of and over	100	¼ pr. ct.
Checks on Charleston, Columbia, and Fayetteville, for sums under	$200	50 cts.
" " "	of $200	¼ pr. ct.

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....September 24, 1836.

Bacon,	13 a 16	Lard,	14 a 18
Brandy, peach,	75 a 87½	Molasses,	40 a 50
apple,	45 a 50	Mackerel,	850 a 900
Beeswax,	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	250 a 275
Butter,	25 a 30	bushel,	75
Coffee,	15 a 17	Sugar, brown,	12 a 14
Corn,	75 a 87½	loaf & lump,	18 a 22
Cotton,	12¼ a 13	Tallow,	10 a 12
Flour,	8950 1000	Teas,	112 a 150
Iron,	6	Whiskey,	45 a 50